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From the Savannah Republican.

ATHENS ANTI-TARIFF MEETING.

ATHENS, (GEO.) AUGUST 6, 1828.

A very large number of our citizens of Clark county, and persons from all parts of this State casually in the village, met at the College Chapel, pursuant to notice, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Judge Clayton called the meeting to order, and stated briefly the object of it, and on his motion, the Hon. William H. Crawford was appointed Chairman.

On motion, Judge Clayton and Mr. James Camak were appointed Secretaries.

Judge Wayne addressed the meeting briefly, and moved that a committee be appointed to draw up a report and resolutions on the subject of the late tariff, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting on to-morrow.

Which motion having been adopted, the following persons were appointed to compose that committee, viz:

Judge Wayne, } of Chatham.
Hon. Senator Berrien, }
Hon. Senator Cobb, of Greene.
Hon. George R. Gilmer, of Oglethorpe.
Judge Clayton, of Clarke.
Dr. Charles Williamson, of Baldwin.
Hon. C. E. Haynes, of Hancock.
Judge McDonald, of Bibb.
Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, of Morgan.
Governor Troup, of Laurens.

On motion, the meeting was then adjourned till to-morrow, 3 o'clock, P. M.

August 17, 1828.

Pursuant to adjournment, about one thousand persons met at the College Chapel.

Judge Wayne, from the committee appointed yesterday, submitted to the meeting the following report and resolutions which were unanimously adopted, with the exception of the 5th resolution, and which on division, was adopted by a large majority, not more than 15 or 20 persons voting against it.

"No act of Congress since the adoption of the Federal Consitution has created more excitement in the Southern States than the act in alteration of the several acts, imposing duties upon imports." Nor has any other act irritated the feelings of so large a portion of the American people into discontent with our Union, or created so much doubt of its prospective benefit. A measure which can weaken in any part of our nation the attachment cemented by so many remembrances of glory or suffering, and hitherto strengthened by anticipations of national happiness and greatness, must be doubtful in its policy, as well as in its constitutional authority. The principle assumed by the advocates of the tariff that Congress can, in the exercise of its powers to lay duties upon imports and to regulate commerce, use those powers to build up any one national interest at the expense of another, was not contemplated by the framers of the constitution. It was not conceived by them that a right to lay imposts, to raise revenue, to give stability to commerce, to pay the debts of the confederacy and to prepare for those exigencies which might menace our honour or existence as a nation, could ever be used by congress indirectly, to produce by its operation upon commerce, a direct taxation devoid of that uniformity which the constitution commands.

Such, however, is the construction of the constitution by a small majority in Congress, and if the interest which it fosters shall advance in the ratio of its past increase, and be cherished by the same spirit of protection, it will necessarily produce a total change in the commercial policy of the nation, and instead of enjoying a free trade with the world, reaping the advantages which the suitableness of our products to the wants of Europe will afford, extending that spirit of adventure which has carried the enterprise of our people over every sea to every land, we shall be compelled to an intercourse with our own states with inadequate capital to buy the products of agriculture. To the restrictions of Europe upon our trade, we shall have superadded multiplied restrictions of our own legislation. Will the blow to southern prosperity be lighter because it is struck by our brethren? Will the oppression of our interests, be less lasting or galling because its fetters have been forged at home? And is there no difference in principle between the colonial system of our trade by England, when these States were colonies, and the recent legislation of Congress, giving to a few States of the Union the markets of the South without rival, and in that way the controlled command of the prices of its produce.

In a political point of view, each State is equally essential to the existence of our confederacy, but in a commercial aspect we must not forget that the southern states, since the organization of the government, have produced more than the half of the exports of the whole nation, and have given life, activity, energy and profit to its commerce. Suffering from the oppressiveness of the tariff. However, we can be relieved by constitutional opposition, and it is our intention at this meeting to give to the nations of the world living under different political systems from our own, and looking with envious eyes upon the duration of our great republic, another proof of the peaceable triumph of popular suffrage over legislative usurpation. Threats and menaces against the policy of our misguided brethren, or against the confederation of the States, we disclaim; they would be beneath the dignity of the occasion which has assembled us, and the deliberate purpose which shall mark our resolves. We do not forget that in most of the states, by whose legislative votes the tariff has been passed, that there are respectable minorities who suffer from it, and it is our desire that there shall be a bond between us to remove the common source of our distress. We invoke their union in the spirit of that patriotism which the father of his country inculcates in his farewell address; and we warn our political adversaries, that if the sepulchre of our union shall be prepared before another generation shall have lived, that it will be caused by those whose sectional partialities exceed their love of country; whose constitutional scruples readily yield to expediency, and who believe that there cannot be too much of federal legislation upon the internal concerns of the States.

1. *Resolved*, That the act of Congress commonly called the tariff, is unconstitutional in spirit and intent; being a perversion of the power granted in the Constitution to lay duties upon imports, for the purpose of raising revenue, is unworthy of the honest and sincere principles which produced the Federal Union, and cannot be unconstitutional, only because it veils its objects in its title and enactments.

2. *Resolved*, That the power assumed by the General Government, to impose duties on imports, beyond the requisitions of Revenue, and for the purpose of promoting the interests of one portion of the American people, by the imposition of burdens on the residue, is founded on a principle,—the power of the General Government, to do whatsoever the Legislature of the Union may deem conducive to the general welfare,—the admission of which, by the people of the States, will place all their rights at the entire discretion, and subject to the absolute control of that government.

3. *Resolved*, That as the Union is dear to the people of the south, it should not be jeopardied by any measures of an angry or violent character, and as ours is a government of laws founded upon public opinion, any effort to enlighten it should be of a peaceable and constitutional nature. Those efforts should be remonstrance against the law of which we now complain, and an earnest request for its repeal; an appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Union to aid in this measure; an appeal to our fellow-citizens in this State to express their opinion on the subject, that Congress may not doubt that the tariff is destructive to the interests of the people of Georgia, and, that so far as a respect for the opinions of a whole State may have weight or influence, the occasion for the exercise of that respect by Congress, may not be wanting.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of this State be earnestly urged, not only by the expression of their opinions, but by acts, to evince their disapprobation of the tariff law, by making and producing every article of consumption within their power, that they may live independently of the supplies hitherto furnished by other states.

5. *Resolved*, That if it should be necessary to counteract the tariff by acts of State Legislation, an excise by the Southern States upon articles introduced into them, when they become the subjects of sale, will be constitutional, and even if such measures shall produce additional burdens and privations to ourselves, we exhort the patriotism of our people cheerfully to bear them, rather than to submit to a policy which will multiply restrictions upon trade until they are more oppressive than those by which these States were trammelled in their colonial condition. Those privations and burdens will be temporary, if the course recommended shall be faithfully and spiritedly persevered in, and perseverance will give to us those habits of economy and of domestic manufacture, which will supply every want from our own resources.

Judge Wayne moved that a committee be appointed to carry into effect the 3d resolution, so far as it contemplates an appeal to the people of the state of Georgia.

Which motion having been adopted, the following gentlemen were appointed to compose that committee.

Judge Wayne,
Hon. Senator Berrien,
Judge Clayton,
Gen. W. W. Holt,
Hon. Wilson Lumpkin.

The meeting was then adjourned.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Chairman.
A. S. CLAYTON, } *Secretaries.*
JAMES CAMAK, }

Popular Elections.—A distinguished foreigner who once visited this country, remarked that just preceding a warmly contested election in one of the States, he anticipated from the violence of News-papers, the warmth of political harangues, the inflammable course of conversation, and the flood of defaming handbills, that when the election should come on, a scene of desolation and havoc would ensue little short of those scenes of carnage which mark a revolution in Empires. With this view, he obtained a window contiguous to this expected bloody scene, and to his astonishment found, that the warfare was still confined to the tongue, whilst destruction seemed to fall upon nothing but oceans of grog and cards of ginger bread. He then made this reflection—that such a people are fitted by nature and habit for a free Representative Government, for whilst it is lawful to contend and to assert opinion, they do it with fiery zeal and untired ardor, but the contest ended, the victors and the vanquished are equally obedient to the result.—*Ral. Reg.*

4,089,017 yards of domestic cotton goods were cleared from the United States ports for ports in the Pacific, to the southward of California, in 23 vessels, in 9 months ending in Jan. last.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The silk worm is a native of China, and feeds on the leaves of the white mulberry. Silk was manufactured in that country long before its introduction into Europe, which was not until the time of Augustus. As effeminacy and luxury increased, it came to be in great request among the Romans; and Juvenal makes the use of it by men the subject of his satire. Its cost was enormous, as it was brought at great expense from China, and manufactured for use by the Phœnicians. The commerce in this article was interrupted during the reign of Justinian, in consequence of the descents of the northern hordes. In 555, two Persian monks had the address to introduce some of the eggs into Constantinople, concealed in hollow canes. They were carefully hatched, and the breed propagated. The manufacture was carried on in Greece, and Sicily subsequently: and introduced into France through Italy. The following plain directions for raising silk worms, were taken down in the words of a Connecticut silk cultivator. We prefer those practical directions, derived from our attention to the subject in our own climate and country, to any fine spun theories taken from the Encyclopædias:—

"The eggs should be kept perfectly dry through the winter, in a cellar or other cool place. If there is a frost, it will not injure them. Keep them in a box, covered tight, so as not to be affected by the air. In the spring, as soon as the mulberry leaves are of sufficient size to feed the worms, put the eggs into a warm room until they hatch, which will be in four or five days, if the weather is warm—if the weather is cool, it will take a longer time. As soon as the worms are hatched, commence feeding them with mulberry leaves. When they are first hatched, the young leaves are the most suitable for them. A small quantity of leaves suffices for the first few days—continue to feed them regularly, three time a day, as long as they will eat, and that will be until they begin to wind, which is, in general, not more than four or five weeks. While they are feeding, the old leaves, &c. should be cleaned away as often as every other day—cleanliness is essential to their health. When first hatched, they are mere mites; as they increase in size, they must be spread, so as not to crowd each other; they require room in which to stir themselves. About once a week, for about four weeks, they change their coats. When they are undergoing this change, they lie in a dormant state, and ought not to be molested. As soon as they have changed their coats, they come forth with new life and greedy appetites. After they have done eating, and are ready for winding their silk balls, procure small bushes from any sweet tree, such as walnut, chesnut, button ball, beach, or maple, say two or three feet high, and such as are full of green fresh leaves—set up two rows parallel, so near that the branches intermingle together—have as many tiers of these bushes, of double rows, as will accommodate the number of worms with sufficient room to go on to, and wind their balls.

"For raising the worms, any room may be used. They may be put on the floor of a garret, or on shelves, but they must be kept from the sun and rain. Fresh air is requisite for their health. They are about three days winding their silk balls. The fourth day after they have all gone on the bushes, take the bushes down and pick off the balls, and put them into a kettle of scalding water, which must be kept in a scalding state. The end of the silk fibre will float, as the gummy substance on the ball becomes dissolved, which may be caught by a small brush of bristles or broom corn. Take up a number of these fibres from different balls, sufficient to make a thread of the size desired, and commence reeling—any common reel will answer the purpose. The silk may be reeled with incredible rapidity from the balls, which will be rolling in the water. Hard water must not be used—rain water is the safest. The fibres very seldom break, if the water is not too hot, too cold, or too hard. In this simple way, children from ten to fifteen years of age may be learnt to attend to every part of the process. I never cut nor dry the leaves, but if they are wet, the places occupied by the worms must be cleansed more frequently, as in case of a long storm. In order to have a supply of eggs, before you put any of the balls into hot water, select as many as will supply you with eggs the next year. In eight or ten days, the millers will eat their way from the centre of the ball, through the silk; then, spread some papers, and lay the millers upon them: old newspapers are just as good as white paper. In about a week they will lay their eggs: the eggs will stick to the paper, which may be folded up and put into a box, as before described. Each miller will lay from four to five hundred eggs. The white mulberry affords the appropriate food for the worms. It will grow any where but in swampy, or in very wet land. It will enrich poor, barren land, as is proved by the barren lands in the town of Mansfield, Connecticut. Two crops of silk may be raised in a year. An acre of good Mulberry trees will nett the interest of one thousand dollars per annum. The trees may be raised by sticking twigs in the ground. The trees, when at maturity, are often found three feet in diameter. You may begin to feed from the second or third year's growth. It is believed, fewer worms die in the climate of Connnecticut, than in France. The ordinary Connecticut silk, used for ribbands, and other fine silk articles, sells from nine to twelve dollars per pound.

FROM THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

BATTLE OF HANGING ROCK.

From the Mss. of Wm. D. James.

After his attack upon Rocky Mount, Sumpter reposed his men seven days near Landsford, on the Catawba; where he was joined by the whigs of the Waxhaws and Captain, afterward Gen. Davie, with 60 cavalry. Having now about 600 men, on the night of the 8th August 1780, he moved down on the river road, towards the Hanging rock, where lay the Prince of Wales' regiment, with a detachment of the 63d and 71st, amounting to about 400 infantry under Major Carden, and a body of tories from the lower part of North Carolina under Major Bryan of about 900 men. On his march Sumpter took care to keep out an advance, which passed themselves as friends to the British, and took up all stragglers on the road. A little before day on the morning of the 9th, he arrived within half a mile of the enemy, and calling a council of war, made his dispositions for an attack upon them. He labored at present under every discouragement, which would have detered a less determined mind from taking such a resolution: his force was less than one half of that of the enemy: they were secured by a strong position, a stockade fort and a field piece; and what was more discouraging than all the rest, he had not more than five or six rounds of ammunition to each man. In Sumpter's front, the road crossed the Hanging Rock Creek, running between lofty hills; on his right lay the British in open ground, on his left encamped the tories on a hill side covered with trees, and between them and the fort ran a small stream of water through a valley covered with brush wood. Sumpter's disposition of his force was as follows: the South Carolinians formed the right and centre, Col. Steene commanded the right, and Lacy and Lyles the centre; the North Carolinians under Col. Irvin, formed the left. Capt. McClure with 50 riflemen, and Capt. Davie with 90 cavalry, were thrown into the reserve. The attack was made upon the tories at the dawn of the morning. Steene, passing up the small stream between the fort and encampment, had nearly turned the left of the tories before he was discovered, but two of his men firing contrary to orders gave the alarm, and both sides were soon warmly engaged along the valley. Shortly after, the centre and left wing, in moving up the hill, delivered a deadly fire upon the enemy while they formed; and rushing forward, the conflict became desperate on both sides, with guns nearly muzzle to muzzle. During this hot fire, Sumpter was heard every where along the line animating his men: while Irvin called out "Give it to them boys! give it to them hotter and hotter." And so hot it became, that not only the balls but the powder and wadding struck upon each side.* After an unusual struggle for them, the tories gave way, at a fortunate moment; and were pursued by Davie at the head of the cavalry.—Sumpter's ammunition was now expended and he supplied himself by stripping it from the fallen and wounded tories. In the mean time, Capt. McCulloch, at the head of 150 British regulars, was advancing to aid the tories. Sumpter remained in the wood near to the open ground, and Steene, returning from where he had been engaged, formed on his left flank. McCulloch advanced through the open ground, and commenced firing at a distance; but Sumpter reserved his for a more certain purpose. Steene first commenced a galling fire upon the flank of the enemy, which being soon after followed up by Sumpter, McCulloch was mortally wounded and all his men cut off, or taken. They brought a second supply of ammunition to the Americans. Meanwhile, Major Carden, with the remainder of his force and a field piece, advanced from the fort to rescue McCulloch. Sumpter retained his advantageous position, and calling up McClure with his reserve, formed them as flankers on his right. This company coming fresh into action, delivered a fire which enfiladed Carden, and gave a decided turn to the contest; the enemy was driven back with much slaughter, and while retreating through the open ground in disorder, Davie opportunely returned and pursued them to the fort. But the action was not yet over.

The firing was heard early in the morning at Rocky Mount, distant fifteen miles, and Col. Turnbull sent Capt. David Kinlock with a squadron of Tarleton's cavalry to the assistance of Carden; the battle continued so long, that the cavalry arrived, but not until Carden had been defeated. Kinlock, however, made a charge upon the militia, but with no better success than his friends, for he, in his turn, was driven back and fled towards Camden.

A remnant of the enemy took refuge in the fort, and Sumpter having no means of reducing it but by musketry, and the British army at Camden being distant but twenty five miles, he thought it prudent to retire. By Sumpter's account "Major Bryan's corps was totally defeated, the Prince of Wales's regiment was exterminated and even its name has since never been recorded. Other detachments from the 63d and 71st under the command of Major Carden were also cut up and driven from their encampment with the entire loss of baggage. The action lasted the greater part of the day and the enemy lost 800 men." The loss of the Americans was undoubtedly great, but no return has been made of it.

One instance, perhaps an extreme one, may give some idea of its extent. Lieut. John Brownfield,† went into action with his captain and 32 men, his captain was killed, and only himself and 12 men, returned unhurt. Capt. Jameison, who was shot through the body in the action, says Sumpter had 65 men killed. Many American faces were so blackened by gunpowder, as to give them the appearance of Africans. Col. Hill and Major Winn were severely wounded, and Capt. McClure mortally. McClure died with the composure of a patriot, consoling himself with the justice of his cause. Thus did Sumpter cut up the enemy by detail.

Under all the circumstances, the battle of Hanging Rock was more brilliant than it has ever been represented before; and in proportion to numbers was certainly the most bloody fought during the revolutionary war.

NOTE.—The particulars of this action have never yet been published. This account has been taken from a speech delivered by Gen. Sumpter in Congress in the year 1798, from a diary kept by Maj. Joseph McJunkin, Officer of the day in that action, from the reminiscences of Capt. Jameison, who was wounded in it, and of the late Dr. Robert Brownfield, Surgeon to Sumpter at that time.

Letter from Thomas Jefferson, to Mr. James Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

MONTICELLO, Feb. 7, 1820.

"I thank you, dear sir, for the present of the bust of general Jackson: he holds a high place in my esteem, as an undeviating patriot, and a military character, who has deserved well of his country. I shall give his bust a place in my most honorable suite, with those of Washington, Franklin, Fayette, &c. Its value is moreover heightened, as from the hand of an artist, of whom our country has a high and just estimation.

"To the political part of your letter, I cannot answer: my health is so entirely gone, with little prospect of its return, that I am obliged to withdraw my attention from every thing beyond the walls of my chamber, and particularly from politics: I leave these to the generation now on the stage, who will, I am sure, govern as wisely as their predecessors: I feel safe under their wing, and able now to contribute nothing but my prayers for my country; which comprehends them, you, and every thing else dear to me. Unable to write but with pain and difficulty, I must here conclude with my friendly and respectful salutations.

"TH: JEFFERSON."

Letter from John Adams, to James Ronaldson, Esq. Philadelphia.

MONTEZILLO, Feb. 23, 1820.

"SIR—I have received your favor of the 16th, and lose not a moment to acknowledge my obligations for it. I have been attentive to the actions and character of General Jackson, and have read the volume of his biography, and have no hesitation in giving my opinion, that he is one of the greatest military characters, that North America has produced. No present of the kind could have been more acceptable to me, than a bust of this great man, to whom we are all so deeply indebted. It is the more pleasing as it is the work of Mr. Rush, a native American, and a name very dear to me. I have not had time, as yet, to send for the precious monument, which I shall preserve with great care for the contemplation of my posterity.

"I am, sir, with many thanks, for your kindness, and politeness, your obliged friend, and humble servant:

"JOHN ADAMS."

Can any thing be more ridiculous than the figure which our learned Diplomatist is permitted to cut in the following paragraph? It is copied into Col. Stone's federal administration paper from a Massachusetts administration journal. The President on horseback, with a short (not a strait) jacket, cap, *silk stockings and pumps*—and mistaken for an outrider to his own carriage! This is called by his friends the "simple attire of the President!" It is any thing but simplicity—it is the climax of affectation and dandyism—it is the counterpart of Ebony and Topaz. Would Andrew Jackson have stooped to any such little trick to catch popularity? *He* commits no such mistakes or absurdities. He builds his popularity upon a broad and durable basis,—the esteem and gratitude of the people, and requires no such contrivances to retain it.—*Alb. Argus.*

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

President Adams travelled from Providence to Quincy on horseback, where he arrived on Sunday evening. His dress, we understand, *was a riding cap, a short jacket, Nankeen pantaloons, silk stockings, and pumps.* He was accompanied by his son and three others in a coach, himself riding ahead. On stopping to water at Hatch's, twelve miles out of Providence, the President remained on horseback, while all the horses were watered but his own: on being asked the cause of this particular neglect, the attendant, attracted only by the simple attire of the President, replied, "it is that man's business to water his own horse." On being undeceived, he readily performed the office.

Printing neatly executed,
At this Office.

† Dr. Brownfield.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER 18.

HISTORY OF RAILROADS.

Railways, according to the ordinary implication of the term, are doubtless of English origin. This species of road was first thought of in the collieries of that country, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham, to facilitate transportation from the mine to the river, for extensive distribution.* The distance between the two places would be a few miles only.—A road must be prepared and maintained, and a proprietor of one of these mines would soon discover, that with wagons heavily loaded and constantly running, the ruts would become deep, the track miry, and great difficulty perpetually recurring to keep it in repair. It would appear extremely desirable to prevent this trouble, and ever returning expense, by setting regularly to work, and constructing at once, if possible, a road such that it should not be broken up, nor need repair in many years. It would cost a little more at first, but when once completed, all anxiety about it would be at an end, and the funds thus laid out being soon repaid, it would afterwards be an instrument of clear and continual profit. This would evidently reduce the price of coal to the people all over the country, and at the same time would be the means of vast advantages to the owner of the mine. And here we might stop to remark how obvious it is, that by such improvements injury is done to none, and all are benefitted; for every miner may avail himself of the same means, and derive the same advantages, while warmth and comfort are extended to the poorest people of the country.

In constructing a road, the first expedient might possibly be to sink stones into it, or to place rails across to furnish an unyielding foundation. These, however, though covered with earth, would soon become exceeding rough, and the draught heavy. Upon such a road large loads could not be taken in, the wear of the carriage would be great, the horses would be harassed, and their sinews strained for want of a sure and regular footing, and their muscle would be shattered and their strength broken down, by the incessant shocks and obstructions of the wheels.—Different methods would occur, such as removing the ground completely, to make a firm foundation, cutting down sharp ridges, banking across ravines, and paving regularly with stones mutually fitted. But even in this case it would be found that by rains and the frosts of winter, and the constant action of wheels, and ironed hoofs, and cumbrous loads, the whole would be converted into confused masses of stones and mud, at least as bad, if not much worse, than if such a system had never been adopted. Men are ingenious when their interest is concerned, and *necessity is the parent of invention.* To a reflecting man, it would be evident, that if only lines of support could be provided for the wheels, it would not be difficult to make the track for the horse, of such materials as not easily to be deranged.—All that was necessary then, was to lay down two parallel lines of compact and enduring timber, on which flanged wheels might run, taking care to secure the timbers in their places upon sills resting on solid earth.

Such was the first origin of Railways. "At the coal-works in the neighborhood of Newcastle upon Tyne," says Wood, "the expense of conveying the coals from the pits to the shipping places would be very great. Down to the year 1600, the only mode appears to have been by carts, on the ordinary roads; and in some instances by "panniers" on horse-back."

From 1602 *to* 1649.

"A record," continues Wood, "in the books of one of the free companies in Newcastle, dated 1602, states, "That from tyme out of mynd yt hath been accustomed that all *cole-waynes* (coal carts) did usually carry and bring eight baulls (17 cwt.) of coles to all the staythes upon the river of Tyne; but of late several hath brought only, or scarce, seven baulls."—The cost of transporting so heavy an article as coal along the common roads, which may be supposed would not be of the best description, in carts containing 7 or 8 bolls, would operate very powerfully in accelerating the introduction of some improvement in the mode of conveyance to lessen the expense."†—In 1649, Gray tells us, "Many thousand people are employed in this trade of coales. Many live by conveying them in wagons and waines to the river Tyne. Some south gentlemen hath upon great losse of benefit come into this country to hazard their monies in coale pits. Master Beaumont, a gentleman of great ingenuity and rare parts, adventured in our mines with his £30,000, who brought with him many rare engines not known then in those parts, as the art to boore with iron rodds, to try the deepnesse and thicknesse of the coale; rare engines to draw the water out of the pits; waggons with one horse to carry down coales from the pits to the staythe to the river."‡

In the former of these passages the carriages are called "waynes," and the latter speaks both of "waynes and waggons," and these are said to be drawn by "one horse." Hence Wood thinks it probable that between the first and second dates, that is 1602 and 1649, the Railway began to be used, especially as Beaumont brought along with him not only a vast sum of money for those times, but many rare arts and engines.

From 1649 *to* 1767.

In the life of Lord Keeper North, the Railway is distinctly mentioned. "The manner of the carriage is by laying rails of timber from the colliery to the river, exactly straight and parallel. And bulky carts are made with four rollers, (four wheels) fitting those rails, whereby the carriage is so easy, that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coals, and is an immense benefit to the coal merchants."

In 1785, a description is given of a railway as then constructed, to this effect: A road was traced six feet in breadth. It was then excavated to level the ground and to arrive at a proper basis for the road. Across the excavation were laid down pieces of oak, four, six, or eight inches square, and at the distance of two or three feet from each other. The pieces, it is said, need to be square at their extremities only. Upon these are laid down and fastened other pieces of wood in the direction of the road. These are sawed six or seven inches broad by five deep, and secured to the other pieces with pins of wood. They extend on each side of the road along its whole length. Commonly they are placed at four feet distance from each other, and form the interior breadth of the road.§

Originally, but little was done in reducing these roads to a level, or in contriving machinery for drawing the wagons up the hills, and letting down with safety and a proper speed. For this last purpose, an instrument was used called a "convoy." It was an iron or wooden rod, acting as a lever, known to mechanicians as a lever of the second sort, turning at one end round a pin or fulcrum, by which it was secured to the side of the wagon between the wheels. From this lower extremity it ascended in a form somewhat curved over the hind wheel, and rested near its upper end in a hook, at the highest rear corner of the wagon body. Upon this lever next to the supporting pin or bolt, and towards the hind wheel, a piece of wood was fastened called the breast, which was shaped to the curvature of the wheel. Sometimes a convoy was provided on each side to act with greater power in commanding the movement of the wagon, and then the upper extremities were connected by a piece of wood reaching across between them, by means of which the attendant could act upon both at the same time. When the wagon was to descend a hill, the manager released the upper extremity of the convoy from the hook, and pressing the breast against the wheel produced such a degree of friction, as to make the carriage descend with a proper motion.—Sometimes the horse was unhitched from the front of the vehicle, and fastened by a breast-chain behind it, so as to aid in retarding the descent. This whole process, however, was not a little dangerous. When the roads were wet, the wheels would lick up dirt from the rails, and cause them to become exceedingly slippery. The gravitating force of the wagon and its load, down the steep declivity, would then set at defiance the utmost powers of the convoy, the attendant was compelled to consult his own safety, the carriage was precipitated with an increasing velocity, "running amain," as it was common to say, killing horses, overturning and dashing in pieces every thing it encountered, and finally itself with its contents, broken and scattered in smoking fragments.—By extending the convoy beyond the bolt at its lower end, and adding another breast to act upon the forewheel also, it was made more effectual in preventing these consequences. Still, such accidents happened not unfrequently, as we are told, while these were the only methods of conducting wagons over unreduced hills.¶

Because the wooden rails were apt to have their fibres shivered and damaged by the wheels, a second rail was added on the top, which as soon as it became materially injured, could be taken off and replaced by another, with little trouble, and without weakening the sleepers by frequent boring for the purpose of pinning the new rails upon them. At length, instead of the second rails, iron bars began to be substituted, of sufficient breadth and thickness; and thus the wooden railway attained its perfection, both for durability and ease of draught

1767—1828.

The next change was to make the rails of cast iron instead of wood. This was first done, we are informed, about 1767, "by way of experiment," at the iron works of Colebrook dale. But if such a trial was then made, they were probably not successfully applied until the year 1776, when Mr. Carr says they were first introduced as an invention of his own, at the Duke of Norfolk's colliery near Sheffield. That which is denominated the 'Plate-rail,' was the first.¶ The most approved rails of this sort are 4 feet long, 4 inches wide, and an inch thick. They meet at their ends in a strict joint, and are pinned to the supports. They form a continuous flat surface for the wheels which are not flanged, but are prevented from passing off by an upright ledge or flange three inches high, along the edge of the rails, by which also, the rail is greatly strengthened. Thus they resemble the corner post of a house wrought out of the solid timber. To fortify this rail still more, an additional comb or rib of iron projects underneath, perpendicularly downwards, growing deeper in the form of a curve, as it recedes from the sleepers, on which its extremities rest.

Shortly after the introduction of the plate rail, an iron rail of a different form was invented called the "edge rail." The breadth of the upper surface is about two inches and a half. After keeping this breadth a little way down, they gradually diminish to three quarters, tapering down to half an inch, and then swelling out to give strength to the lower edge. The depth is varied according to the distance from the supports, it being the greatest, midway between these. The ends of the edge rails do not rest immediately upon the blocks of stone, but upon cast iron chains, as they are styled, which are fastened down by pins driven through them into the blocks, and are so shaped with upright parallel sides, as to receive the ends of the rails in an exact joint with one another, and confine them stedfastly in their places.**

Two inconveniences were experienced in cast iron rails: one from the fragility of that species of iron—the other from their shortness and frequency of the joints, these rails being at the utmost not more than four feet in length. It was found, that at the very joint, the block or sleeper was apt to change its position. If it acquired the least degree of obliquity, and did not retain its original level posture, an end of one rail would be elevated above the end of the adjacent rail, and a concussion or jolt must occur to the wheel in passing from one to the other. Attempts were made to prevent this, by different forms given to the chain in which the rails rested upon the blocks.

About the year 1805, trial was made by Mr. C. Nixon, of wrought iron rails, each piece being a bar from one to two inches square, and two feet long, connected by a lap joint, so that one pin fastened down two contiguous bars, by passing through both. "In October, 1820, Mr. John Birkinshaw, of the Bedlington iron works, obtained a patent for an improvement in the form of malleable iron rails. He made his rails similar in shape to the cast iron edge rail," giving to each a length of eighteen or twenty feet, and fastening them down upon supports at every 3 feet. In consequence of this, the joints were less frequent, the rail less liable to fracture, and a number of the blocks being bound together by one piece, were not so apt to change their original position.—Whether the malleable rail is preferable to the cast, appears to be a question still unsettled. It is one which will be ultimately determined by experience, as all that is known in regard to the railways has already been. In 1817, Mr. Hawks, of Gatehead, attempted to combine the advantages of malleable and cast iron, by making the lower part of one sort, and the upper surface of the other. Cast iron not bearing as much flexure as wrought, without cracking, it was thought not to succeed well in practice. But Strickland is of opinion that greater perseverance and skill in forming these rails is all that is necessary to prove their superiority.††

It was discovered in the use of the edgerail, which was at first made round or convex on the top, that it tended continually to wear "a rut or groove in the periphery of the wheels" To prevent this, the top of the rails was flattened, and the rims of the wheels case-hardened. This is done in casting, by running the liquid iron against a cold cylindrical iron surface This rim being thus suddenly cooled, a hardness is imparted to it, on which the file will not act, and which endures unaltered for many years.

The account here given of the origin and progressive improvement of the rail road, is a brief sketch in comparison with what it were easy to detail on this interesting subject. It presents, however, the most prominent circumstances of the history. The difficulties and trials through which it has advanced to its present perfection, might have been more fully and minutely displayed, and if any thing has occurred to the intelligent reader, as promising greater advantages, perhaps he would find on larger inquiry, that the very expedients suggested to him by the nature of the subject, have been already put to the test, and dismissed as of little or no value. It was very desirable to exhibit many of the objects of which we have spoken, by figures representing them to the eye; but in our own part of the country these are not easily attainable. From the narrative we have given, derived from authorities entitled to our most perfect confidence, it is evident that the railway, if it has been unknown to any of us till recenty, is far from being new in other parts of the world. It is recollected, that in one of our counties, during the pesent season, a speech was delivered to an assembly of the people, in which the orator felt himself sustained in asserting, that the railroad was never heard of, till it was mentioned by Carlton the last year! Such language as this needs no comment. Placed by the side of the facts which have been stated, it speaks volumes to such as listened with credence to one who gratuitously assuming the office of a guide and counsellor, ought not to have been so very far wide of the capacities and qualifications necessary for such an office.—There is rashness in undertaking to speak confidently on subjects on which we have taken no pains to be informed. One who will do this, is apt presently to find something in it to remind him of such tools as the proverb tells us "it is dangerous to handle." Doubtless there are many of us who have not had opportunity of information respecting the railway as an unexpensive method of internal improvements, yet preferable, especially, in our southern country, to a canal, or even to a river not navigable by steamboats through a large part of the year. It is no crime to be destitute of this information But what are we to think of those, who while they are confessedly uninformed, shut themselves up, as a man would bar the doors and windows of his house against the light of the sun, and then heap upon it epithets of odium and reproach, as though they had looked into it with a most scrutinizing and patriotic diligence, and completely ascertained every element of it to be baneful and ruinous to the country.—The construction of a railway may be pregnant with the most speedy and incalculable benefits to the state, excluded as it now is from a moneyed market for its productions; it may be practicable, and it may be attended with ever so little cost in the form of a tax, and yet if its merits be not understood and estimated, we may be kept for ever, for the want of it, in a state of restriction and oppression. The subject is a safe one. It is happily so plain and intelligible in its nature, that it can be easily comprehended by every man in the community. The light will reach the people, whoever he may be that may place himself in its way.

The manner of resistance to this subject by some of our citizens, must appear unpromising of success to their wishes. Is there a doubt of its possibility? We answer, let men of the proper professional knowledge be employed to reconnoitre the ground, and report all necessary information. Its friends are among the foremost to insist on this preliminary Until these questions are decided, they would never consent to commence the work, nor pledge a single cent to it No, say its opponents. We ask no questions, nor wait for any answers. Be it what it may, we shall stop our ears and shut our eyes to every proof of its being fraught with advantages to ourselves or the people. But, reply its advocates, even after a survey and estimate, many of us at least, are still not willing to proceed to an extensive work, without other evidence, which we deem of the utmost consequence: we mean the actual construction of such a work upon a small scale, for an actual trial both of the manner and the cost. We wish for ourselves as well as others, this fair opportunity of looking at the subject practically beforehand, that as far as possible we may determine with a sound discretion. Such an experiment, it has been thought, may well be made upon the mile of ground between Campbeliton and Fayetteville. For the small sum which would probably be adequate, there is no work in the State which can compare with it in importance. It will contribute to the completion of a system of improvement with which the State is, and long has been deeply and correctly connected both in its feelings and interests. This experiment we would rejoice to see going on at the same time with the survey, that if a larger enterprise shall be ultimately thought eligible, the benefits it will certainly ensure to the State, may suffer no unnecessary postponement. To all this secure mode of proceeding, opposers still say, No; it is internal improvement; it is all in vain; the people neither can nor will do any thing, and with them we shall continue to insist, that no confidence is to be placed in it.—But this is not all the security which its friends demand Were it finally resolved to act upon an extensive plan for the relief and aggrandizement of the State, with every evidence in its behalf, they would make it a condition that it begin at a seaport, so that every mile as soon as finished, should be immediately of use, and that if at any time, as at the end of the first year, the people should pronounce its continuance improper, they might direct their agents to desist, believing that every man then would cheerfully say, "As to the small sum which it has cost me personally, though I may derive no other advantage, the experiment is well worth it, without which a most important question could never have been determined."

To this, too, the opposer replies, No! with emphatic reiteration. Let me remind him, then, of an event of Grecian history, and which we feel it pertinent to repeat, though to many it may be familiar. Before the naval battle of Salamis, between the Greeks and Persians,* Eurybiades the Spartan, had been chosen admiral of the Grecian fleet. This was an arbitrary and ill-advised appointment by the States, to gratify the Lacedemonians, who had no knowledge in maritime affairs, while the Athenians were versed in ships, could have furnished many able sea captains, and actually did supply a far greater portion of the fleet then engaged in the common cause, than all the rest of Greece beside. A consequence resulted such as may be easily supposed.—When Eurybiades saw the enemy's ships approaching, he ordered the Grecian fleet to steer for the harbor, and the troops to join the army on land.—Themistocles the Athenian vigorously opposed this as the very ruin of their cause. The Spartan commander was irritated, and in his impatience, raising his baton, was in the attitude of giving him a blow. Themistocles cried out in those noted words, "Ay, strike if you will, but HEAR!" If there be any to whom it gives uneasiness that *Internal Improvement* should be so often obtruded upon him; if the very sounds have become so obnoxious as almost irresistibly to excite his impatience, to every such man we would say, not we hope with a spirit to disturb him, but with a profound and full conviction of his highest interest, even though his staff were lifted over our heads, "*Ay, strike if you will, but hear.*"

CARLTON.

*480 years before Christ. Un. Hist. Vol. V. page 301.

A preacher hearing the cry of an infant among his congregation, commanded that the child should be removed—observing at the same time, that a crying child in a place of worship, was like the tooth ache—there was no cure but having it out.

Pensacola, August 9.

IMPORTANT.

Arrival of the Natchez.—On Thursday last, the 7th of August, inst., arrived at this port, the United States' Ship Natchez, GEORGE BUDD, Esq. Commander, from a cruize of upwards of two months, on the North side of Cuba, and six days from off the Moro Castle.—Officers and Crew all well.

The disease called the *Dengue*, which has raged with such universal prevalence throughout the West Indies, was beginning to subside at Matanzas and Havana.

The report of the French packet, from Vera Cruz, bound to Bordeaux, having been taken by pirates, and all on board murdered, has proved to be incorrect. A few days after leaving Port, her crew mutinied at night, and murdered all the Officers except the Boatswain, and all the passengers on board, amounting to between eighty and an hundred. She was said to have had upwards of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars, in specie, besides Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of Cochineal, on board, principally belonging to her passengers, who were old Spaniards leaving the country. One of the mutineers had been taken and committed to prison at St. Jago de Cuba; and had confessed the facts. One other has been at St. Jago, left that place for Philadelphia, and has been pursued; it is expected he will be taken.

The French Brig Vigilant, of Havre, has been on shore near Key Vaccas. Her Commander landed Thirty two Thousand Dollars on one of the Keys;—afterwards the Brig floated herself, but was surrounded with shoal water, when two men went to her assistance, and took her into Key Vaccas. After she was safe at anchor, in a good harbor, a wrecking Sloop, the *Sarah Isabella, Captain Houseman*, arrived, and the Captain of the Brig entered into an agreement with him, that Houseman was to take the Brig to Key West, and was to receive therefor SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT ON THE BRIG'S CARGO, AS WELL AS ON THE SPECIE, *with an understanding that Houseman would return part of the money* TO THE CAPTAIN, FOR HIMSELF.

It is said that the money was insured at New York.

The Vigilant and her cargo, have been sold at Key West, and *seventy-five per cent. paid to Houseman and Company.*

The above may be depended on as correct, having been communicated to us by the most respectable authority, who has evidence to support it.

American and English Tars.—I have a thousand times observed one peculiar trait in the character of seamen. Whenever English sailors are in an American port, or Yankees in an English place, they are sure to quarrel; but put the same seamen in a French or Spanish seaport, and they will unite most firmly against the common enemy. I have often been amused at the promptness and alacrity with which the English sailors uniformly espoused our quarrels on the coast of South America. Without stopping to count noses, to make any tedious and unnecessary investigations of the causes of the row, we commonly received the first advices of their arrival and co-operation from seeing half a dozen of the enemy rolling in the gutter, and the rest in full retreat. It was enough for them to see one of us put upon by the natives, to induce them to lend us their aid. Another trait, more amiable than combativeness, is their unreflecting generosity to each other. Many a time I have seen a group of English and American seamen, whose money was expended before their liberty was out, disencumbering themselves of jackets, shoes and silk handkerchiefs, to make a raise for the mutual accommodation of the party.

Mariner's Sketches.

Paris, June 23.

The *incombustible man* yesterday made his first experiments at the Tivoli, and fulfilled his promises to the public. A considerable number of spectators, among whom we noticed Dr. Marck and several other physicians, assisted at this preliminary trial which affords much interest.

The experiments were divided into three parts. M. Martinez first entered an oven, constructed for the occasion on one of the grass plats of the garden, in order to avoid all suspicion of quackery. The lowest temperature was, as near as could be ascertained, 66 deg.; he came out at the expiration of 10 or 11 minutes, when the chicken which he held in his hand proved to be ready for the table, having been cooked before a hot fire made at one side of the oven.

The oven was then reheated, and the fire taken out, when M. Martinez went in again, and remained seven minutes. The greatest temperature during this experiment, was satisfactorily ascertained to be 110 deg.

During these two experiments, the oven remained open, and as it was nearly three feet high, M. Martinez was able to sit up in it. At the third, he was placed on a board surrounded by candles, and in this manner put in the oven, which was then closed up, where he remained five minutes. At the moment he came out, a thick and suffocating smoke escaped from the mouth of the oven; but the experimenter, although a little affected at first, quickly recovered after taking a cold bath prepared for the occasion.

The following was the state of his pulse before, and at the expiration of each trial:—First time, going in, 92; coming out, 136; second, 136 and 176; third, 160 and 200 per minute!

M. Martinez covers himself for these experiments, first with a light clothing of cotton, then with a garment of hatter's wool, thick, and lined with silk, and over the whole a sort of *carick* of white wool, also lined with silk. He wears on his head a species of monk's hood, made of white wool, lined!! He is about 45 years of age, of small stature, and appears to enjoy good health.

Baltimore, Aug. 1[6].

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—We are gratified to learn, that the line of the Rail Road, as far as Ellicott's Mills, has been put under contract. Some of the contractors are busily employed in the construction of houses for the accommodation of a large force—others are actively at work, and in the course of a few days, it is expected that this portion of the road will exhibit a very lively scene. The contracts have been taken, in general, at fair prices. This portion of the line will be pressed on with energy; and, in the mean time, every effort is making to effect the location Westward, so as to enable the Directors to put under contract, early this Fall, another division of the road of from fifteen to twenty miles.—*Gazette.*

Philadelphia, August 1[5].

We regret to learn, that the Norfolk Commercial Steam Boat line has stopped, without the prospect of being again put in motion. Various meetings have been held, and an opposition had, which resulted in a conviction that the concern has been very injudiciously managed. The entire capital was sunk, and a debt of sixty thousand dollars exhibited against property valued at sixty-one thousand dollars. It is mortifying, that an establishment which promised, and did, in fact, confer, great benefits on the public, should be destroyed by neglect, or want of ordinary prudence. Persons well qualified to form an opinion upon the subject, are firmly convinced, that, if the line were placed under the control of suitable individuals, interested to see it properly managed, it could be made profitable to the proprietors and useful to the public.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to inform my friends and yours, of the most simple and effectual cure for Warts of which I have ever heard. Having been troubled with them for about four years, I was advised by a friend to apply the juice of the leaf of the peach tree. A single trial, with the juice of less than a dozen leaves, has entirely rid me of a double handful of these troublesome excrescences, in about six weeks. I had intended to tell how many there were of them; but, upon examination, I find they have so completely disappeared, that I cannot now count them.

W. H.

New York, July 19, 1828.

In the Charleston bill of mortality, deaths from the 3d to the 10th inst. we find the following cases: Bilious fever, 1; Country fever, 1; Dengue fever, 1; and Strange fever 2.

The Duke of Wellington had met with an accident lately that had nearly proved fatal to him. He was riding in Conduit street when his horse fell and His Grace's head came within a few inches of the wheel of a wagon which was passing. No serious injury happily resulted from the accident which is the second the Duke has met with since he has been Premier.

Predestination.—Mr. Eton, in his "Survey of the Turkish Empire," says, the Turks suppose that the Persians are a very wicked people, and will all be damned; that they will be changed into asses in hell, and that the Jews will ride on them. They have among them a prophecy, which is likely to contribute to its own fulfilment, viz:—that the *sons of yellowness*, which they interpret to be the Russians, are to take Constantinople.

Turkish Humanity.—When the inhabitants of the Morea formerly took up arms with the intention of gaining their liberty, the Sultan proposed, on the suppression of the insurrection, to massacre the whole population, and was with difficulty dissuaded by Gazi-Hassan by this very humane argument. "*If*, said he, *we kill all the Greeks, we also lose all the capitation tax.*"

Dr. Kennicott, soon after the commencement of his great work, the Hebrew Bible, was travelling to Oxford, (England) in a common stage coach. The conversation happened to turn upon his erudite labors. One person inquired "what success they were likely to have?" "Not much," replied a second; "indeed, what can you expect from the son of a cobbler?" "I beg your pardon," observed Kennicott, mildly, but with no small astonishment and confusion of the gentleman, "My father was always reckoned a good shoemaker—I never heard that he *cobbled* his work."

Jones, speaking of Dr. Johnson, (the Lexicographer) said, "Johnson is like a tom cat; stroke him the right way, when he is pleased; stroke him the wrong way, and he'll bite you.

The following little anecdote of a person who had contemplated self-destruction is very beautiful and touching. "I was weary of life, and, after a day, such as some have known, and none would wish to remember, was hurrying along the road to the river, when I felt a sudden check. I turned and beheld a little boy, who had caught hold of the skirt of my cloak in his anxiety to solicit my notice. His look irresistible. Not less so was the lesson he had learnt: "There are six of us, and we are dying for the want of food." "Relieve should I not," said I to myself, "relieve a wretched family? I have the means and will not delay me many minutes. But if it does?" The scene of misery he caused me to, I cannot describe. I threw my purse; and their burst of gratitude overcame me. It filled my eyes—it as a cordial to my heart. "I will call morrow," I cried. Fool that I was, to of leaving a world where such pleasure was to be had, and so cheap.

Rogers' Italy.

Transcriber's Notes:

*Wood and Tredgold on Railroads.

†One of the best works to which I can refer, is a "Practical Treatise on Railroads, and Interior Communication in general, with original experiments, and tables of the comparative value of Canals and Railroads. Illustrated by engravings. By Nicholas Wood, Colliery-viewer.—London, 1825."

‡Wood on Railroads. pp. 34, 35.

§Jas's Voyages Metallurgiques, quoted by the same writer.

‖Idem. p. 87.

¶Wood, p. 45. Strickland, p. 25. Tredgold, pp. 26, 33.

**Idem.

††Wood, pp. 61, 71. Strickland, p. 26. Tredgold, p. 31.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

New York, August 21.

By the arrival last evening of the ship Ulous, Capt. Ingersoll, from Liverpool, have received shipping lists to the 26th e, London papers to the 27th, and Li-pool to the 28th of June, inclusive.

From the Liverpool Chronicle of June 28.

PORTANT CUSTOMS REGULATION BILL.

The following remarks apply to a bill now sing through the House, altering the du- on certain commodities, and, more par-larly, on two articles, the chief produce the United States. Let it be premised, t the heavy tariff inflicted by Ameri- will cause immense smuggling of British nufactures through the Canadas into the ited States, and which the extensive tract country will render it impossible to pre-t. Let it also be premised, that, for the ouragement of such smuggling, and the ployment of British ships, a return cargo m the Canadas is indispensable. Now, by treaties we cannot levy a duty on U-ed States' produce, unless as high a duty levied on such produce from the most oured nations, Government have there-e selected the two staple articles, Cotton Tobacco, and by *lowering* the duty on tes' Cotton and Tobacco, coming *from British possessions*, this return of cargo is ely to be effected: again, as a facility to cheap introduction of produce from the ited States into the Canadas, the United tes themselves have of late years, by ans of canals, &c. chalked out the road; if Tobacco and Cotton come into British possessions, where they may warehoused for re-exportation, none o-er but British vessels can import them m thence into this country.

Cotton.—Government have resolved, that duty on cotton *imported* from any British session, shall be 1s per cwt. consequently, tion, the growth and produce of *any place*, y come from British possessions to this ntry at that rate of duty for home con-mption, in lieu of the present duty of 6 r centum ad valorem. Supposing the nsumption of cotton in this country to be out 700,000 bales of 2½ cwt. average, and e average value for entry 6d, the present per cent. ad valorem duty would yield,—

£294,000

Proposed duty 1,750,000 cwt. at 1s. 87,500

Loss to the revenue, £295,500

We are inclined to believe, that this im-rtant sacrifice is made for the double rpose of benefiting *British shipping* and in aliation of the ill-judged American tariff.

Additional Duty on Tobacco.—An addition-duty of three pence per lb. is to be levi-on all "stemmed manufactured tobacco, ported from any foreign country, after e 16th of October next."

LIVERPOOL MARKET, June 28.

Cotton.—The import this week is not fewer than 402 bags, and the sales reach only 5,870 bags, at further decline of full 1-8d. per lb. Uplands 5 7-8 7d."

Simplification of Law Process.—Mr. Peel s brought a bill into the British House of ommons for simplifying the legal proceed-gs in cases where the debt is of small a-ount. The bill proposes to extend the ju-sdiction of the county courts to all cases nder ten pounds. Long declarations full of chnicalities are to be dispensed with. For stance, in case of an action brought for oods sold, it is simply to run—"A. B. omplains of C. D., that he owes him ten ounds, for goods delivered on the 1st arch, 1827." The cases are to be tried by jury of *five*—the *majority* to decide. The erson of the debtor, in the cases contem-lated by the bill, to be exempted from ar-est—the remedy to go against his goods, nd these to be taken wherever they may be ound—the amount of the fees to be settled, nd in no case are the Sheriff's fees to ex-eed one shilling—persons against whom udgments go, are to be permitted to pay in nstalments, within *four* months.

Death of the Duke of Saxe Weimar.—Berlin, une 17.—On the 15th, in the evening, we eceived here the melancholy intelligence f the death of his Royal Highness the rand Duke of Saxe Weimar, near Torgau, n his return to his own dominions. His oyal Highness was in good health, review-ng the royal stud and speaking of his jour-ey the following day, when he was sudden-y seized with an appoplectic fit, which car-ied him off on the spot.—*Hamburg paper*, une 30.

The Duke of Saxe Weimar whose death as been noticed in most of our newspapers, as the reigning Duke, and not the Duke Barnard, who recently travelled in this coun-y.

Profane Swearing.—Lord Chesterfield, hose authority on such subjects no one resumes to question, said to his son, 'One ord only to swearing, and that I hope and elieve is more than is necessary. You may ometimes hear some people, in good com-any, interlard their discourse with oaths, y way of embellishment, as they think; but ou must observe, too, that those who do o are never those who contribute, in any egree, to give that company the denomina-ion of good company. They are always ubalterns or people of low education; for hat practice, besides that it has no tempta-ion to plead, is as silly and illiberal as it is icked."

Caution to those who have the care of Children.—About a month since, the youngest daugh-er of Wm. Cording, porter to Messrs. Ful-er, of Bridgewater, Mass. a healthy child, f about 4 years of age, was brought home rom a school in a state of frenzy, *brought on by being put in a dark closet;* a brain fever ensued, of so violent a nature, that no en-eavors of the medical attendant could sub-ue it, and on Wednesday the little sufferer as relieved from her agonies by death.

New York, August 21.

Cotton.—Holders have evinced more dis-position to accede to the late reduction in prices; sales to some extent have been made since our last, and consist of about 1100 bales Uplands at 9¾ a 12½c; 600 Alabamas at 10 a 11½; 450 New Orleans and Tennessee at 9¾ a 12½c. Shipments also continue making from first hands, and the import being very small, the late heavy stock is reducing very fast.

New Cotton.—The Augusta Chronicle of the 16th instant, says,—"Eight square bales of Cotton, of the present year's growth, and of excellent quality, were received yesterday, at the Ware-house of Messrs. Heard and Cook, of this city, from the plantation of Col. Paul Fitzsimons, in Jefferson County. We believe Col. Fitzsimons has been in the habit of bringing the first Cotton of each year's crop, to the Augusta Market, for several years past."

A letter in the *Savannah Georgian*, of the 21st inst. dated Athens, August 10, says—"Mr. Cobb declines a re-election to the Senate of the United States, and will probably resign the balance of his term. He is a candidate for a Judgeship. Gov. Troup would not have offered, if Mr. Crawford, who it was thought wished to go to the Senate, had been a candidate; but as he will again offer for his present office of Judge, Gov. Troup will be elected without opposition.

The Six Militiamen.—If the coalitionists are sincere in their weeping and wailing over the dead bodies of the 6 Mutineers, who suffered for their violations of the law—why do they not howl over the fate of the 86 men, who all but three, were shot to death, during the war, by different officers, for similar offences? According to the War Department, 86 men were shot to death, viz:—15 by order of Gen. Izard; 2 by order of Gen. Cadwallader; 9 by order of Gen. Lewis; 4 by order of Gen. Wilkinson; 19 by order of Gen. Gaines; 4 by order of Gen. Bloomfield; 6 by order of Gen. Scott; 11 by order of Gen. Dearborn; 5 by order of Gen. Courtney; 1 by order of Gen. Pinckney; 1 by order of Mr. Madison; 1 by order of Mr. Monroe; 1 by order of Gov. Tompkins; 1 by order of Gen. Brown; 5 by order of Gen. Chandler; 4 by order of Gen. Hampton. Is Mr. Madison a murderer? Is Mr. Monroe a murderer? Is Gen. Gaines a murderer? Were all these murderers? Generals McArthur, Harrison, and Macomb also had their man "shot to death" for similar offences.—Were they also murderers?—*Fred'k Citizen.*

Real Estate in New York.—On the 9th inst. the following property, belonging to the estate of Henry Doyer, deceased, was sold at public auction in the Exchange, under an order in Chancery, by Thomas Franklin, for the sums annexed to the lots:

No.	4 Bowery	13 ft.	10 in. in front	$6 900
	6	19	6	9,900
	8	15	9	8,500
206	Chatham st.	20		10,700
208		20		10,000
210	corner Doyer	20		16,250

On calculating the dimensions of the lots, it appears, that $7 14 was paid for each square foot.—*Gazette.*

Accidents from Sleep Walking.—About four o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Stockton, a lodger at the Callowhill-street Ferry House, fell from the second story window, while walking in his sleep. He was taken up without having received any material injury.

A similar circumstance, with much more lamentable consequences, occurred on Saturday morning, about 1 o'clock, at a boarding house, kept by Mrs. Philips, at No. 113, North Water-st., a few doors above Race. Capt. Albert S. Stickney, late of the sch'r Eastern Trader, threw himself, while asleep, from the third story window, into the alley back of the house, and fractured his jaw bone and both of his thighs. He was carried to the hospital, where he died between 7 and 8 the next morning. His funeral took place at 5 the same afternoon.

We have yet to relate another accident of the same nature. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, Jonathan Brooks, who lodged with Jacob Woholon, at No. 26, South Water street, also asleep, fell from the garret window, four stories high, into the Street. One of his thighs was broken, and he was so much injured in other respects, that he was taken to the Hospital with very faint hopes of recovery.—*Ib.*

Lately, as the daughter of Mr. Taylor, spirit-merchant, Newark, was at school, she accidentally sat down on some work, when a needle which was in it ran the whole length into the fleshy part of the thigh. After repeated attempts to extricate it in vain, as the flesh had closed on it, and it could not be seen, recourse was had to the loadstone, which drew it to the surfacc of the skin, and it was immediately taken out, to the joy of the little sufferer, who is now doing well.

The Dutchman's Shower.—Our steady rain has been interrupted by two or three days of good weather, and pleasantly cool. We have found a good description of the previous month, in the Dutchman's weather journal—"Had a dunder shower for tree weeks, and then it set in for a settled rain."

Hampden Jour.

Two negatives make a Positive.—Mr. Pitt was remarkable for giving his opinions with great positiveness. At a cabinet dinner, he was expatiating on the beauty of the Latin language, and as an argument in favor of the superiority which he affirmed it had over the English, he said two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative could possibly do. "Ah! then," said Lord Thurlow, "your father and mother must have been two negatives, to have made such a positive fellow as you are."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 28, 1828.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Town of Salisbury—Charles Fisher, without opposition.

Town of Edenton—James Bozman. State of the Poll—James Bozman, 38, Samuel T. Sawyer, 36.

Anson County—Clement Marshall, S; John Smith and Wm. A. Morris, C.

Montgomery—Edmund Deberry, S. without opposition; James M. Lilly and Reuben Kindall, C. State of the poll: Lilly 910, Kindall 802, Dr. Robert Thurmon 326.

Stokes—Emanuel Shober, S. without opposition; Gabriel T. Moore and Henry Martin, C. State of the poll: Moore 1324, Martin 843, Buttner 828.

Guilford—Jonathan Parker, S; Francis L. Simpson and Geo. C. Mendenhall, C. State of the poll: Parker 641, Thomas Osmond 90: Commons, Simpson 1293, Mendenhall 1230, James Neely 1172, W. McCain 460.

Rockingham—Edward T. Broadnax, S.; Thomas Settle and Gen. Wm. Bethell.

Mecklenburg—Wm. Davidson, S.; Wm. J. Alexander and Joseph Blackwood, C. State of the poll: Senate, Davidson 501, Gen. M. McLeary 489: Commons, Alexander 1222, Blackwood 603, John Ingram 537, D. A. Caldwell 433.

Rowan—John Scott, S.; Hamilton C. Jones and John Clement, C.

Cabarrus—Lawson H. Alexander, S.; John C. Barnhardt and Wm. McLean, C.

Iredell—Abner Franklin, S; Richard Allison and Joseph M. Bogle, C.

Davidson—John M. Smith, S; Thomas Hampton and Absalom Williams, C.

Caswell—Bartlett Yancy, S., without opposition; Charles D. Donoho and James Ruffin, C.

Warren—Richard Davis, S; Ransom Walker and Wm. G. Jones, C.

Sampson—Hardy Royall, S; D. Underwood and Thomas Boykin, C.

Wayne—Gabriel Sherrard, S.; John W. Sasser and James Rhodes, C.

Johnston—David Thompson, S.; Hillary Wilder and Josiah O. Watson, C.

Brunswick—Jacob Leonard, S; Thomas B. Smith and Wm. L. Hall, C.

Gates—Abraham Harrell, S; W. W. Stedman and Lemuel Riddick, C.

Chowan—Wm. Walton, S. without opposition. Wiliam Byrum and Josiah McKeel, C.

Perquimons—Willis Riddick, S. Daniel Rogerson and Thomas Wilson, C.

Pasquotank—John L. Baily, S. John Pool and Gen. Wm. Gregory, C.

Camden—Haywood S. Bell, S. Wilson Webster and Thos. Dozier, C.

Martin—Joseph J. Williams, S; David Latham and Jesse Cooper, C.

Jones—Risden McDaniel, S; O. B. Cox, and E. Jarman, C.

Lenoir—H. B. Croom, S; G. Whitfield, and W. B. Kilpatrick, C.

Carteret—Otway Burns, S; D. W. Borden, and S. W. Hellen, C.

Onslow—E. Ward, S; F. Foy, and E. Williams, C.

Tyrrel—John B. Beasley, S; Danl. Bateman and Frederick Davenport, C.

Buncombe—Athan A. McDowell, S; David L. Swain and John Clayton, C.

Exchange.—U. S. Bank Notes 4 to 4½ pr. cent. premium. U. S. Bank Checks on the North, 5 per cent. premium.

The death of our late friend and fellow citizen, ALEXANDER H. MAC RAE, Esqr., about whom his friends have been for some months in a state of painful anxiety, is now rendered certain by the receipt of official accounts. He was killed in the action on the 11th of February last, between the *Guerrero*, under Capt. Porter, and the *Lealtad* frigate, in the gallant support of the cause which he had espoused, after having acquitted himself to the admiration of his new friends in the previous engagement with the brigs *Marte* and *Amelia*.

Mr. Mac Rae was in the 29th year of his age—a native, and for much the largest portion of his life, an inhabitant of this place.—He possessed a considerable genius for drawing, and general talents much above mediocrity. He early evinced a passion for military life, which he made many fruitless efforts to gratify; and we have good reason to believe, that the theatre of his death was one on which he would have shone conspicuously in life.—"But he fell in the first of his fields, and the battles he would have won were cut off from his renown." His fate is lamented by a bereaved father and mother, several brothers and sisters, and many friends, to whom his private worth had endeared him. But they will be consoled by the reflection, that his life terminated gloriously, and the still more comfortable hope, that his latter end was that of the righteous. It is at once creditable to the country whose cause he had adopted, and gives the fullest assurance of the satisfactory manner in which Mr. Mac Rae acquitted himself, that a pension has been allowed by the Mexican Government, to his nearest surviving relative, of Thirty Dollars per month during his natural life.

The Independent Company.—This ancient Military Association, (the fourth, in age, we believe, in the U. States,) celebrated its 35th anniversary on Saturday last. Having paraded in the morning, the company marched to a spring in the vicinity, where, after the election of officers, the members generally fired at a target. A better display of marksmanship has seldom been witnessed. Of 105 balls, 82 took effect. The distance was 60 yards, the target 3 feet in diameter. The following were the best shots:

John McMillan, 2 inches, 2½, 2⅜, average 2 3-8 inches from the centre.

J. W. Huske, *centre*, 7½, 6, average 4 3-8 inches.

Jas. McIntyre, Jr. 2½, 13, 2½, aver. 5 7-8 inches.

Capt. W. L. Hawley, 8, 3½, 15, av. 6 3-8 inches.

The company then partook of a collation, at which the honorary members, including some who took an active part in the formation of the Association, 35 years ago, and the officers of the Battalion of Artillery, were present as guests. After which the company returned to town, fired a national salute, partook of the hospitality of some of the honorary members, and were then dismissed.

Kentucky.—The latest accounts we have from the election in Kentucky, state that full returns had been received from all the counties but nine, and partial returns from six of these, and that the majority for Metcalfe, the Administration candidate, was 2600 votes. The returns yet to be received are not expected materially to affect this result. So that we may consider Metcalfe as elected by a majority of about 2500 votes. The Jackson party deny that this is decisive of the Electoral vote of that State, contending that Barry did not receive the support of the Jackson party by 5000 votes; so that the battle will again be fought in November, probably with redoubled ardour.

News from the Gold Mines!—A letter from Col. Wm. Dismukes, of Anson county, gives us the following account of the operations at one of the Gold Mines in that county:

"The Anson Gold Mine is situated on Richardson's creek, 23 miles west of Wadesborough, and owned by Col. Jacob Austin, the heirs of Jonathan Austin, dec'd, and myself. Very little work has been done here for several years past, until four or five weeks ago, since which I have attended it myself, and have had from 20 to 80 hands at work on shares, who have accounted for upwards of 600 dwts., in different sizes, from the smallest particles to 130 dwts. And this morning a solid piece was found weighing *thirteen pounds seven ounces*, in its rough state, and it is supposed will net about *twelve and a half pounds*, and worth from 2,500 to 3,000 dollars. This is the largest lump that I ever heard of, except the one found in Cabarrus county some years ago weighing 28 lbs. Several large pieces have heretofore been taken from this mine weighing from 1 to 5 lbs. Its extent is not known, but it is supposed to cover 15 or 20 acres of land, and only about three fourths of an acre has yet been worked. The workmen receive one half of all pieces found weighing 1 dwt. and upwards, and two thirds of all under. Any number of hands can be employed, and the proprietors are willing to engage as many as possible, provided they can come well recommended."

The Silk Worm.—We have copied upon our first page, some plain directions for the management of the silk worm, which shews it, and the whole process of making silk, to be so simple and easy as to be of universal comprehension. We advise every one into whose hands this paper may come, to preserve it; for it will be useful when the growth of silk shall be considered worth the attention of the Ladies of the South, as we think it very soon will be. Every consideration seems to recommend it to them. The white mulberry will flourish here to any extent—the expense and trouble are very trifling—and the article of so general use that the production of enough only for home consumption would save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the State. And when it is considered that all this may be done without taking a single labourer from the duties of the farm or the workshop, will it not stimulate the Ladies of North Carolina to exert themselves? Let them read the article "On the Culture of Silk," observe its extreme simplicity, and follow the example of Mrs. Charles Fisher, of Salisbury, and other Ladies who have made a beginning in this State. The sex has never been wanting in expedients or in energy, in the day of difficulty.—Let them not now forfeit their character in this day of pecuniary difficulty in North Carolina. They have the means of doing much: will they neglect to use them?

New Paper.—We have received the 1st number of the "Southern Radical," printed at Cheraw, S. C., edited by Harris Smith Evans, Esq.

Capt. Johnston Blakeley.—The following anecdote will be interesting to all who remember the gallant hero, the pride of North Carolina:

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: Let one, who can vouch for the authenticity of the anecdote, avail himself of your columns, that perpetuity may be given to a fact in the life of the lamented Blakeley, which afforded an early indication of the genius of that gallant and accomplished officer.

In a cruise of the Frigate Constitution, many years ago, when young Blakeley was a lieutenant, (whether first or second is not, at present, recollected) on board of that ship, her commander wished to put into some port in Holland. The commanding officer was, at the time of the occurrence of the following anecdote, too unwell to leave his cabin. As the ship approached the coast, she was put under the direction of pilots. Very soon after they took the command, the ship struck twice or thrice, with great violence, and instant destruction seemed impending. All order and dicipline were at an end; the sailors ran to and fro, calling for "drink," in tones of despair and horror; the officers were unable to command them; and the pilots seemed lost in alarm and confusion. At this terrible moment, young Blakeley, in the most cool and commanding manner, seized a speaking trumpet, and placing himself in a conspicuous position, loudly called, "Silence." The appearance and manner of the youth struck the attention of every one, and an instant and dead silence ensued, and order succeeded to boisterous and awful confusion. Blakeley then called the pilots into his presence, and in a distinct and imperative manner, deposed them from their authority, and declared the ship to be under his control. He then gave orders for its management, and in a few minutes, the ship was gliding in stateliness and safety on the ocean.

A MEMENTO.

Leesburg, August, 1828.

Cruelty.—There are few crimes of more common occurrence, or greater barbarity, than cruelty to dumb beasts. A circumstance has been communicated to us, as of recent occurrence, calculated to excite indignation, and calling for the exercise of the strong arm of the law. It is this: A man in Stokes county, having a hard-mouthed horse, after endeavoring for some time in vain to tear the mouth with the bridle, drew his knife and cut a severe gash in the poor animal's mouth! It is hoped he will be indicted.

We are sorry to learn, (says the Columbia Gazette of the 16th inst.) that the Yellow Fever has made its appearance in Charleston, and that several persons have already died with it.

Our County Court has been in session during the present week. On Monday, an election was held for County Solicitor, to fill the vacancy created by the death of James F. Taylor, which resulted in the appointment of George W. Haywood Esq.—*Raleigh Register.*

Presidency in N. Carolina.—A correspondent informs us, that he has been at the trouble of putting down in a note-book, every well authenticated vote on the Presidency, which has taken place in this state, and been made public, since the spring of this year; and finds the result to be as follows:

Jackson.	*Adams.*	*neutral.*
6086	794	6

On the above we would take the liberty of remarking, that there have come to our knowledge, ballotings not taken into the above estimate, which would swell the aggregate for Jackson to about 6,800 that for Adams to about 900, and the neutrals to about 80: which shows a disparity of *seven* to *one* in favor of him who is *now* (as Washington was when living) first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. This is better than is even claimed by the friends of Jackson.

West. Carolinian.

Last Sunday the citizens of this place were gratified by the arrival of the President among them in the Chancellor Livingston. He was received with enthusiastic cheers at the landing, and a military salute from the hill, both of which were returned by the boat.—During his stay he was called upon by our governor and suite, the chief justice, and many other gentlemen of the town. After attending with the governor divine service at Dr. Ede's meeting house, he left us, on horseback, for his place at Quincy. He travels without any ostentation, unattended save by his son. We are told he had a hearty welcome in Newport—a loud repeated cheering.—*Providence American of the* 12*th inst.*

Remarks by the Christian Advocate.

The above speaks a language truly alarming to the Christian citizens of this Republic. We have been in the habit of believing that the citizens of N. England especially regarded the Sabbath as a day of sacred rest, not to be violated by 'enthusiastic cheers,' nor by 'a military salute.' Neither can we conceive that the circumstance of such things being done on this holy day in honor of the President of the United States, forms a sufficient ground of apology.

It may be necessary, under some peculiar circumstances, for a person to travel on the Sabbath, and what the pressing circumstance was which induced the President to travel on this day, we pretend not to know; but it is cause of much regret that an example of so imposing a character should be blazoned abroad in the public prints, not in terms of animadversion, but seeming applause.

That others may have violated the Lord's day by travelling forms no excuse. In the present case a whole city is put in motion: 'enthusiastic cheers and a military salute' announce to the good citizens of Providence that the chief magistrate of the republic has arrived, and then on the same day he is waited 'upon by the governor and suite, the chief justice, and many other gentlemen of the town.' All we have farther to say is, that we hope 'such a work of mercy' as to justify the President of the United States in travelling on the sabbath in so pubiic a manner as to disturb the repose of a whole town with 'cheers,' &c. will not often occur, especially as the example may be imitated by others who may have no such apology for the delinquency.

The Dardanelles.—An ignorant fellow was boasting that in his travels he had been caressed every where, and that he had seen all the great men in Europe. "Have you seen the Dardanelles?" said one of the company. "Yes," replied he, "I dined with them at Gibraltar, and found them to be excellent company."

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday last, SAMUEL GAYLARD, infant son of Mr. William Nott.

At Smithville, on the 20th inst., Capt. THOMAS CALLENDER, aged 74, an officer of the Revolution, and a most estimable and respected citizen of Wilmington.

Also, very suddenly, a few hours after, at the same house, Mr. JOHN McKAY, of Wilmington, formerly of this county, aged 45 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 a 9; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 20 a 25. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 60 a 65.

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons against trading for, or in any manner, or way, taking a transfer of a Note made by me, payable to R. M. Clayland or order, for One Hundred and Seventy-two Dollars, or thereabouts. Having claims to a larger amount against the said Clayland, than the amount of said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

WM. TRACY.

Fayetteville, 28th August, 1828. 86tf.

Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

August 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ON the last Saturday in September next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, the building of Centre Church, near Campbell Terry's, in Robeson county. The Undertaker will be furnished with a draught of the same, with certain requisitions for the completion of the work. Further information may be obtained by reference to any one of the Commissioners.

JOHN McLEAN,
RODERICK McNAIR,
ARCH'D McKAY,
ARCH'D SMITH,
JOHN CARMICHAEL,

August 28, 1828. 3t—28A11&25S

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Album.

SPIRIT OF HOPE.

Come to this desolate bosom again,
Spirit of Hope! on thy radiant wing;
Come with thy festive and gentle reign,
To illumine my weary imagining!
Come, with the glow of my earlier years,
With the streaming sunlight of childhood's sky—
Ere my couch had been wet in affliction's tears,
Or the blight had passed over my visions high!

Oh! come when the earth is all beaming fair,
While the flowers are sweet o'er its verdant breast,
When the wild-birds are gay in the silver air,
In their freedom and rapturous carols blest.
Alas! 'tis not meet the deceiving eye
Should gleam as in joy, when the soul is sad;
Oh come, with eloquent melody,
As in innocent days, when my heart was glad.

Spirit of Hope!—from the sunny sky,
Come down with thy smiles to my desert breast;
Give my heart to rejoice, as in hours gone by,
When the dreams of my earlier youth were blest,
Shall the earth be in smiles, and no gleam for me,
While the flowers laugh out in the meadow scene?
Shall Spring twine her garlands in maiden glee,
And my soul be in grief, as it long hath been?

To my desolate soul, I emplore thee come!
There are wearysome dreams in my troubled brain;
'Tis thy sunny thoughts which dispel the gloom,
With a gleam, as of earlier years again.
The earth is in beauty—the heaven all light,
Yet my cheek is suffused as the pale white rose—
When the sky sheds its tears in the wakeful night,
On its folded blossoms and meek repose.

Oh! come to my bosom—which once was blest,
Spirit of Hope, with thy visions fair—
When the garlands were bright on the green earth's breast,
And my spirits were light as the morning air!
Ah! my hopes are decayed, as in Autumn's reign
Is withered the sear and the yellow leaf;
And thy heavenly light will ne'er gleam again
On my desolate heart, or my brow of grief!

But oh! could the dreams were once mine own,
Yet bless me again, as in hours gone by,
Ere my spirit was left in its sadness, alone,
What a joy would light up in the faded eye!
Then come to my desolate bosom again,
Spirit of Hope! on thy golden wing;
Oh! come with thy festive and gentle reign,
To illumine my weary imagining!

Philadelphia. MORTON.

BLUE LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.

Made in the Colony of New Haven, at its first settlement, nearly two hundred years ago. Copied from the general history of America.

Whosoever says there is a power and jurisdiction, above and over this dominion, shall suffer death and loss of property.

Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion, shall suffer death.

The judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote unless he be converted, and a member in full communion, of one of the Churches allowed in this dominion.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God, to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only king.

No Quaker, or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates, or any office. No food or lodging shall be offered to a Quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.

If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return but on pain of death.

No Priest shall abide in the dominion, he shall be banished; and suffer death on his return.

Priests may be seized by one without a warrant.

No one to cross a river, but with an authorised ferry man.

No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, excepting reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel,—cook victuals—make beds—sweep house—cut hair—or shave on the sabbath day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath, or fasting day.

The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the select men; who are to debar him of the liberty of buying and selling.

Whosoever publishes a lie, to the prejudice of his neighbour, shall be set in the stocks, or be whipped ten stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Every ratable person, who refuses to pay his proportion, to support the minister of the town parish, shall be fined by the Court £2 and £4 every quarter, until he or she pay the rate to the minister.

Whosoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone-lace above 2s. per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors; and the select men shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction.

Whosoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death: and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whosoever brings Cards, or dice, into this dominion, shall pay a fine of five pounds.

No one shall read common prayer books—keep Christmas, or set days—make minced pies, dance—play cards or play on any instrument of music, except the Drum, Trumpet, and Jews-harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The magistrates only shall join them in marriage, as they do it with a less scandal to Christ's Church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The select men, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents and put them into better hands at the expense of their parents.

Fornication shall be punished by compelling marriage, or as the court shall think proper.

A man that strikes his wife, shall pay a fine of ten pounds.

A woman that strikes her husband, shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents: five pounds penalty, for the first offence; ten pounds for the second; and for the third imprisonment during the pleasure of the Court.

Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a Cap.

N. B. The above laws were originally printed on blue paper, on which account they were called, the "*Blue Laws.*"

Growth and Manufacture of Silk.—The editor of the Western Review is enthusiastic in his predictions of the rapid increase of this article of our home manufacture. He says—

"The impulse is excited—inquiry is afloat—instead of Gros de Naples and Florence silks, and Canton and Nankin crapes, we should be glad to see our ladies clad in Cincinnati Lutestrings, in Kentucky Levantines, and Mississippi India, and Louisiana Persian Silks. Our fair might then, with something more of palliation, contemplate themselves in the mirror, or in the transparent fountains, in the splendour of a vesture wrought and coloured by their own industry.—Brilliance, beauty and industry would enable them to bind their victims by a three-fold cord, not to be broken."

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

20 Barrels Superior Hartford *ALE*,
Also, 15 barrels bottled *PORTER*,

which will be disposed of on favourable terms if applied for *soon*, by

DEMING & McLEAN.

August 14. 84-3w.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. peach Brandy,
15 do. apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10. 84tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

WINES

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828, 65-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of September next,

THE Subscribers will proceed to sell, under a Deed of Trust, bearing date 24th May, 1828, to them executed by Mr. James McIntyre of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, all his valuable stock of

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Steel, Crockery and other Merchandize.

ALSO,

The Store House and Lot at present occupied by Messrs. Nott & Star, Green street, near the Market House.

The Store House and Lot, with all the improvements thereon, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. McIntyre, Person street.

The Store House and Lot recently occupied by the said Mr. James McIntyre, Person street.

That comfortable Dwelling House and Lot with all the improvements thereon, the present residence of said Mr. James McIntyre.

One vacant Lot joining the above, on the West side.

184½ acres of Land in Bladen county, formerly the property of Mathew, Lake and Thomas Hales.

ALSO,

5 likely NEGROES, one of which is a good Carpenter, one a woman accustomed to house work, the others likely boys.

ALSO,

Pew No. , in the Presbyterian Church.
One Share Bridge Stock.
One do. Navigation do., together with all his Books, Household, and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence, with the Merchandize, at the Auction Store of H. W. Ayer, and continue from day to day till the whole Estate is sold.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
JOHN McLERAN,
Trustees.
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, July 30th, 1828. 82ts.

Trust Sale at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of September next, *three likely NEGRO MEN* will be sold, pursuant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed to us by Mr. D. Thompson, of this place, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. Terms made known on day of sale.

CHAS. DEWEY,
JNO. McLERAN,
HENRY W. AYER, } *Trustees*
H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

July 30, 1828.—82-*ts.*

I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Dobbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia Boats. Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods

Sept. 25, 1827.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

Notice.

MY Wife *ELIZABETH* having left my bed and board, I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

DUNCAN McKAY.

Richmond County, N. C., Aug. 11, 1828. 843t

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices.

Among those now on hand are,
Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD.

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account are earnestly requested to and make payment before the 1st day of next, and all those having claims against him please present them for settlement.

WM. TRAY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are quested to make immediate payment—no indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 69tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.

20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

For sale by JOHN LIPPITT & Co.

Jan. 17, 1828.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BARRY.

January 23, 1828. 56tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Neville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of which is original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes]
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McKAY.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.